

# HUS HAPPENINGS

July 2008

## A Prayer for July 4<sup>th</sup>



Almighty and ever-living God, we humbly praise You for the nation in which You have allowed us to live. We cherish its wonder and its beauty. We are thankful for its fruitful lands, its bountiful waters, its great resources and its unlimited opportunities.

We thank You for our founding fathers and mothers, and for their foresight, special wisdom, and steadfast courage in establishing freedom and a lasting document of fairness.

Stir up within each of us the will to be good stewards of all the blessings of the land we love. Amen.

### Inside this issue:

A Prayer for July 4 <sup>th</sup>	1
Birthdays and Anniversaries	2
Ushers and Greeters	2
What to Do after Your Housing Inspection	2
General Residential Flood Recovery Infor-	3
Cleaning Flood-Soiled Clothing	5
Packing a Clean-up Bucket	6
Calendar	7



Volunteers are needed on an ongoing basis.  
Go to [www.corridorrecovery.org](http://www.corridorrecovery.org) to sign up.

This issue of Hus Happenings is devoted to providing you with information on recovering from the flood. This information and much more can be found at [www.corridorrecovery.org](http://www.corridorrecovery.org).

"Stop telling God how big your storm is; instead, tell the storm how big your God is!"

## JULY BIRTHDAYS

1	Nicholas Snyder
8	Randy Havel
10	Marlus Grimm
11	Diane Van Wyk
12	Richard Ransom
14	Wendy Walton
15	Don Zahradnik
25	Helen Anderson
26	Dolores Miessner
26	Bobby Bean



## Anniversaries & Birthdays

## ANNIVERSARIES

7	Jim & Jennifer Porter	1 year
---	-----------------------	--------

## Ushers & Greeters



### July 6<sup>th</sup>

Eldie Svoboda  
Betty Svoboda

Lisa McAtee  
Brianna McAtee

### July 13<sup>th</sup>

Mike Hebert  
JoAnne Hebert

Helen Anderson  
Pat Jones

### July 20<sup>th</sup>

Dot Harrelson  
Eleanor Harville

Grace Ford  
Marlus Grimm

### June 27<sup>th</sup>

Diane Van Wyk  
Anne McDill

Jean White  
Ruby Warren

"God always gives His very best to those who leave the choice with Him."  
-James Hudson Taylor

## What to Do after Your Housing Inspection

The City of Cedar Rapids Code Enforcement Division is systematically assessing neighborhoods affected by the flood. Building inspectors and housing professionals are checking the general condition of each property, depth of water, foundation condition, exterior and interior walls, floors, and the heating, electrical, and plumbing.

Inspectors will be placing an 8 ½ x 11 colored placard on each property. Depending upon the conditions found, the property will fall into one of four categories:

- ♦ **GREEN:** Inspected. The property has been inspected and found acceptable for human occupancy. Utility companies are authorized to restore any services after any necessary repairs have been completed.
- ♦ **YELLOW:** Limited entry. The structure has been damaged and its safety is questionable.

Property owners should contact licensed professionals, such as building, electrical, mechanical, and plumbing contractors, to perform appropriate repairs to make the property fit for human occupancy. Utilities will not be restored until the property has work performed by the appropriate professional contractors and it is properly reviewed or inspected by the Code Enforcement inspectors.

- ♦ **RED:** Unsafe; there is structural damage to the property. Occupants should not enter or occupy the property. Owners should contact their insurance authority, FEMA, and a structural engineer or licensed architect.
- ♦ **PURPLE:** Dangerous. There is substantial structural damage to the property and it will likely need to be demolished and occupants should not enter the property.

## General Residential Flood Recovery Information

Never assume that a water-damaged house is safe. Going into a building that has been flooded, even after the water is gone, can present a wide variety of hazards that can cause injury, illness or even death. Do not allow children in the home after the flood or while it is being cleaned, inspected or repaired.

- **Electrical hazards** - Do not enter a flooded or wet building if the power is on. If any electrical circuits have gotten wet, turn off the power at the main breaker or fuse box and leave it off until the electrical wiring or equipment has been inspected and repaired by a licensed electrician and approved by your local building inspector.
- **Structural damage** - Do not enter a building if the framing or foundation is damaged. Look carefully before you enter. Leave immediately if shifting or unusual noises signal a possible collapse of the building. Contact your local building inspector for a safety inspection.
- **Hazardous materials** - Dangerous materials found in flooded homes may include pesticides, fuel oil, gasoline, chemicals and other substances that might have been brought in or spilled by flood waters. Damaged buildings may also contain asbestos and lead-based paint, which can cause health problems during cleanup. Practically any building material that is not obviously solid wood, metal, or glass could contain asbestos. Lead-based paint can be found pre-1978 housing and is still used in commercial and industrial buildings.
- **Animal and insect related hazards** – Look carefully before entering a building to determine if there are displaced animals in the building such as dogs and cats, raccoons and rodents. Watch out for snakes and insects such as wasps, fire ants, and mosquitoes.
- **Injuries** - Falling objects, broken or damaged building components and slick surfaces can cause injuries, broken bones, and cuts. Lifting heavy objects can cause back injuries and muscle strains (see "Stay safe while you work.").
- **Biological hazards** - Bacteria, viruses, fungi, (mold and mildew) and other microorganisms can cause illness when you breathe them in, take them into your body through your mouth, or take them in through non-intact skin. Bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms may be left indoors by floodwater, while mold and mildew may grow indoors after the floodwater has receded.
  - ◊ Bacteria and Viruses and other microorganisms - If you accidentally get floodwater or the dirt it leaves behind into your mouth, you might develop gastrointestinal (digestive tract) illness.
  - ◊ Mold and Mildew (Fungi) – Mold will grow on

many building materials such as furniture, carpet and other items that stay wet for more than 24 hours. Mold colonies are the fuzzy or patchy white, green, brown or black growths that you will see on wallboard, wood furniture and cabinets, clothing, wall studs, and almost any other surface. Molds releases tiny particles into the air that can cause allergic illnesses like hay fever (coughing, sneezing, eye irritation), asthma symptoms, or other respiratory illness that can be serious. Some molds may also produce toxins that could cause other illnesses. We are exposed to mold every day, indoors and out, but mold contamination can be quite severe in a water-damaged building. Health risks are greater for people with allergies or asthma, people with compromised immune systems and for the very old or very young.

### Stay safe while you work:

- Wear a hard hat and safety goggles when there is a danger of falling materials.
- Wear leather work gloves to protect your hands from cuts or rubber gloves to prevent exposure to hazardous chemicals.
- Wear rubber boots or hard-soled boots, preferably with steel toes, when working and lifting.
- Wear a facemask. When you enter a flooded building, wear a dust mask or respirator to reduce your exposure to mold. At hardware or home supply stores, look for a mask with "NIOSH" approval and an N-95 rating. Both of these marks should be on the respirator and the container. Read and follow the instructions on the mask package. Remember that dust masks will only provide protection against solid materials such as dusts and liquids. Dust masks provide no protection against gases and vapors. Dust masks are disposable and should be thrown away at the end of the day.
- Stay alert. Accidents happen when people are tired. Take the breaks you need, and drink plenty of fluids (bottled water, juice, soft drinks) to avoid dehydration. Never drink alcohol when you are working in a flooded building.
- Stay alert for displaced animals, snakes and biting or stinging insects.
- Protect yourself from bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms. To keep from getting sick, wear rubber gloves while working; do not eat, drink, or smoke in the house; wash your hands frequently with soap and rinse with clean water.
- Wet down mold. Before you touch, move, or clean moldy or mildewed materials, wet the mold with a soapy solution from a spray bottle to prevent the mold from getting into the air. Do this even if the

material is already wet because the mold probably won't be wet. Remember that mold can still make you sick even after you have sprayed disinfectants ("mold/mildew killer") to kill it.

- Be careful lifting. To avoid back injuries when lifting or handling heavy and bulky loads like furniture or carpet, avoid lifting loads of more than 50 pounds per person.
- Get help. Before you disturb or remove materials that may be hazardous, take precautions to prevent exposure. If there is a noticeable chemical odor and/or a spilled container of a hazardous material in the building, ask your local health department or fire department for help. If there is asbestos or lead paint in the building, call NC Health Hazards Control at (919) 707-5950.
- Be prepared. If you get a cut or a puncture wound that is exposed to floodwater or the dirt it leaves behind, see a doctor. Make sure your tetanus immunization is up-to-date before you work on the house. Once immunized, adults should have a routine "booster" every ten years.

### Take these steps:

If a flooded building is to be safely reoccupied, it must be completely dry. Dirt and trash left by the flood must be removed from building materials and furnishings. Moldy or mildewed items must be completely cleaned and disinfected or must be thrown away. If not, mold and mildew will return and possibly cause health problems for you and your family in the future.

Before going back to live in your home, take the following steps:

- **Get the mess out.** Remove all floodwater, dirt, and debris left behind by the floodwater.
- **Remove mold and mildew.** Any materials or furnishings that soaked up water should be removed from the building. Other moldy or mildewed building materials should be thoroughly cleaned and dried or removed and replaced.
- **Check out the floors.** Carpet and padding cannot be cleaned well enough to prevent mold and mildew from growing. Throw them away. Take out the flooring and sub-flooring if they cannot be completely cleaned and dried or if they have started to deteriorate. The remaining floor and/or sub-floor must be dried out completely and disinfected. Make sure no moisture is trapped in or on the sub-floor. Sub-flooring made of particleboard or plywood should be removed and replaced because it can't be completely dried and disinfected. Crawl spaces should also be cleaned out and dried.
- **Dry out walls.** Walls that were wet should be stripped to the studs and the insulation removed. Walls must remain open to allow them to completely dry. Other wall cavities should be inspected for

visible mold growth. Any area inside a wall cavity with visible mold growth should be opened, cleaned, decontaminated and dried. The exterior of each building (siding, etc.) will need to be evaluated to see if any or all of the exterior materials should be removed. Plaster, brick and concrete block walls can probably be cleaned, disinfected and completely dried.

- **Check Heating Ventilation and Air-Conditioning Systems (HVAC).** If the HVAC system or air ducts were flooded, use special care. The inside parts of heating and air-conditioning systems that contacted floodwater are hiding places for mold. If mold grows in the system, mold particles may get into the air and make people sick. The interior components (furnace, air-conditioner cooling coils, and fans) will need to be inspected, cleaned and decontaminated by professionals. Air registers (vents) and diffusers should be removed, cleaned, disinfected and reinstalled. Replace lined air ducts and duct board that got wet. Bare sheet metal ductwork can be taken apart, washed, disinfected, dried, and put back together. Air duct cleaning services are not very effective in cleaning flooded air ducts and are only useful on bare sheet-metal ducts.
- **Salvage what you can.** Personal property and furnishings that are moist or wet 24 hours after floodwater recedes will have mold growing in or on them. Clothing and linens may be salvaged by washing with chlorine bleach and detergent, or sent to commercial laundries or dry cleaners. Upholstered furniture, mattresses, and furniture made of particleboard or wafer board should be thrown away. Get information on saving valuable papers, books, and photographs from the American Red Cross.
- **Remove contaminants.** Make sure that any chemical contamination and hazardous materials have been removed from the building. For proper disposal, contact your local waste disposal service.
- **Make sure that all parts of the building are dry before rebuilding or repairing.** Mold will grow on replacement materials if the studs, subfloor or other building parts are not completely dry. The structure should be tested with a moisture meter before you start replacing the damaged parts of your home.

Source: <http://www.catassist.org>

### Two Presbyterian Disaster Assistance Sites are now up and running in Cedar Rapids.

They are located at Christ Church Presbyterian and Westminster Presbyterian in Cedar Rapids. They will be hosting overnight work teams from around the state and around the country. Both churches anticipate that they will be able to house around 45-50 people.

## Cleaning Flood-Soiled Clothing

Floodwater may be contaminated with sewage waste, leaving harmful bacteria in clothing. Hot water and detergent are not enough to reduce the number of bacteria to a safe level.

Research by the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows that certain types of disinfectants will greatly reduce the bacteria that survive the hot water and detergents used in home laundering. A disinfectant must be labeled as such. Products not labeled "disinfectant" will not control bacteria effectively.

A disinfectant such as liquid chlorine bleach in the wash water, will prevent harmful bacteria from being transferred from one article of clothing to another during laundering, or from remaining on the inner surface of the washing machine and being transferred from one load of clothes to the next load.

Follow the directions on the label to determine the amount of bleach needed, but generally 1 cup of bleach is added to a top-loading machine and 1/2 cup to a front-loading machine.

Chlorine bleach is usually harmful to certain fabrics such as wool, silk and durable-press fabrics, and it can cause brightly-colored garments to fade.

Clothes that can be washed at home should be laundered as soon as possible to prevent mildew from damaging the garments.

### Laundry Procedure:

1. Shake off all loose soil and rinse each article several times in cool water to remove embedded and surface soil particles. A luke warm water pre-soak with an enzyme product may be helpful.
2. Wash in warm water. Add a little extra detergent to the wash load. Do not immerse flood-soiled clothing in hot, soapy water. If the floodwaters carried red or yellow clay, the hot detergent suds may set rust-colored stains in the fabric.
3. Check for remaining stains before drying. Re-launder if necessary.
4. Dry clothes in an automatic dryer since the heat from the dryer will further reduce the number of surviving bacteria. For clothes that cannot be dried in an automatic dryer, sunshine will help reduce surviving bacteria and odor.
5. Dry-cleanable clothes can be taken to the professional dry cleaner. The chemicals used in dry-cleaning, the flushing action and the steam used in pressing are effective in reducing bacteria to safe levels. Coin-operated dry cleaning units do not use steam in the finishing process, and should not be used to clean flood-soiled clothes.
6. Wool garments (and blankets) that have been damaged by flood water need special treatment. For washable items, shake and brush them to remove soil, then rinse repeatedly in lukewarm water to remove soil particles. Next launder in plenty of suds using a mild soap or detergent recommended for laundering fine fabrics. A disinfectant should be used, but it should not be a liquid chlorine type, since chlorine may cause wool to turn yellow or disintegrate. Rinse thoroughly. Dry wool garments in a warm place but not in direct sunlight.

*Issued by Charlotte Crawford and Lois E. Smith, Extension Educators, Consumer and Family Economics, Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.*

Source: <http://web.extension.uiuc.edu/disaster/facts/clothing.html>

## Re-entering Your Flooded Home

Your home has been flooded. Although floodwaters may be down in some areas, many dangers still exist. Here are some things to remember in the days ahead.

- Roads may still be closed because they have been damaged or are covered by water. Barricades have been placed for your protection. If you come upon a barricade or a flooded road, go another way.
- Keep listening to the radio for news about what to do, where to go, or places to avoid.
- Emergency workers will be assisting people in flooded areas. You can help them by staying off the roads and out of the way.
- If you must walk or drive in areas that have been flooded
  - Stay on firm ground. Moving water only 6 inches deep can sweep you off your feet. Standing water may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
  - Flooding may have caused familiar places to change. Floodwaters often erode roads and walkways. Flood debris may hide animals and broken bottles, and it's also slippery. Avoid walking or driving through it.
- Play it safe. Additional flooding or flash floods can occur. Listen for local warnings and information. If your car stalls in rapidly rising waters, get out immediately and climb to higher ground.

### When You First Reenter Your Home

When returning to a home that has been flooded after natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods, be aware that your house may be contaminated



with mold or sewage, which can cause health risks for your family.

If you have standing water in your home and can turn off the main power from a dry location, turn off the power, even if it delays cleaning. If you must enter standing water to access the main power switch, then call an electrician to turn it off. **NEVER turn power on or off yourself or use an electric tool or appliance while standing in water.**

Have an electrician check the house's electrical system before turning the power on again.

If the house has been closed up for several days, enter briefly to open doors and windows to let the house air out for awhile (at least 30 minutes) before you stay for any length of time.

If your home has been flooded and has been closed up for several days, presume your home has been contaminated with mold.

If your home has been flooded, it also may be contaminated with sewage.

## Dry Out Your House

If flood or storm water has entered your home, dry it out as soon as possible. Follow these steps:

If you have electricity and an electrician has determined that it is safe to turn on, use a "wet-dry" shop vacuum (or the vacuum function of a carpet steam cleaner), an electric-powered water transfer pump, or sump pump to remove standing water. If you are operating equipment in wet areas, be sure to wear rubber boots.

If you do not have electricity, or it is not safe to turn it on, you can use a portable generator to power equipment to remove standing water. **Note: If you must use a gasoline-powered pump, generator, pressure washer, or any other gasoline-powered tools to clean your home, never operate the gasoline engine inside a home, basement, garage, carport, porch, or other enclosed or partially enclosed structures, even if the windows and doors are open. Such improper use can create dangerously high levels of carbon monoxide and cause carbon monoxide poisoning.**

If weather permits, open windows and doors of the house to aid in the drying-out process.

Use fans and dehumidifiers to remove excess moisture. Fans should be placed at a window or door to blow the air outwards rather than inwards, so not to spread the mold.

Have your home heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) system checked and cleaned by a maintenance or service professional who is experienced in mold clean-up **before you turn it on**. If the HVAC system was flooded with water, turning on the mold-contaminated HVAC will spread mold throughout the house. Professional cleaning will kill the mold and prevent later mold growth. When the service determines that your system is clean and if it is safe to do so, you can turn it on and use it to help remove excess moisture from your home.

Prevent water outdoors from reentering your home. For example, rain water from gutters or the roof should drain away from the house; the ground around the house should slope away from the house to keep basements and crawl spaces dry.

Ensure that crawl spaces in basements have proper drainage to limit water seepage. Ventilate to allow the area to dry out.

<http://www.fema.gov/hazard/flood/atfrfld.shtm>

## Clean-up Bucket

- 1— 5-gallon bucket with resealable lid
- 5 — scouring pads
- 7 — sponges, assorted sizes
- 1 — scrub brush
- 1 — pkg. cleaning towels (18 reusable, like Easy Wipes®)
- 1 — box dry laundry detergent, 50 - 78 oz.
- 1 — liquid concentrated household cleaner (like Lysol®), 12 oz.
- 1 — bottle liquid disinfectant dish soap (like Dawn®), 25 oz.
- 50 — clothespins Clothesline, two 50 ft. or one 100 ft.
- 5 — dust masks
- 2 pair — latex gloves (like Playtex®)
- 1 pair — work gloves
- 1 — 24-count roll heavy-duty trash bags (33-45 gallon)
- 1 — bottle insect repellent (drops or lotion, not aerosol), 6-14 oz.




Photo: Roanna Wilson / [www.pcusa.org/pda/help/goh.htm](http://www.pcusa.org/pda/help/goh.htm)

Please purchase all liquids in plastic bottles. Send only new, unopened materials. Put all items in the plastic bucket, packed securely to avoid damage during shipment, and seal lid with packing tape.

You can drop off the clean-up buckets at:

1<sup>st</sup> Presbyterian Church  
802 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
Marion, IA 52302  
319.377.7309


Christ Church Pres.  
2000 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. NW  
Cedar Rapids, IA 52405  
319.364.3612



# JULY 2008

---

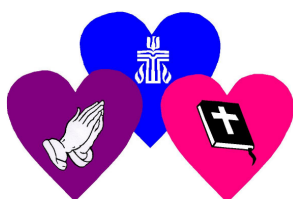
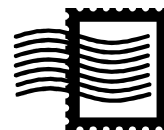
Sun      Mon      Tues      Wed      Thurs      Fri      Sat

		<b>1</b> Quilter's- 8:30 AM	<b>2</b> Worship Team- 7 PM	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> 	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b> Worship Service- 9:30 AM Joyce Faltis- Serenil teaching	<b>7</b> Youth Ministry Prayer- 7 PM	<b>8</b> Quilter's- 8:30 AM	<b>9</b> Worship Team- 7 PM	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b> Hus Racing League- Registration- 9:30 AM Racing begins- 10:00 AM
<b>13</b> Worship Service- 9:30 AM	<b>14</b> Youth Ministry Prayer- 7 PM	<b>15</b> Quilter's- 8:30 AM	<b>16</b> Worship Team- 7 PM	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b> Worship Team at Mission of Hope- 6:30 PM
<b>20</b> Worship Service- 9:30 AM Christina Vail teaching	<b>21</b> Youth Ministry Prayer- 7 PM	<b>22</b> Quilter's- 8:30 AM	<b>23</b> Worship Team- 7 PM	<b>24</b> Lunch Bunch at Bishops- 11:30 AM	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>27</b> Worship Service- 9:30 AM Pastor Mel Ramos teaching	<b>28</b> Youth Ministry Prayer- 7 PM	<b>29</b> Quilter's- 8:30 AM	<b>30</b> Worship Team- 7 PM	<b>31</b>		

# Hus Presbyterian Church

2808 Schaeffer Drive SW  
Cedar Rapids, IA 52404

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



## July 2008 Hus Happenings

[www.huschurch.org](http://www.huschurch.org)

## **Hus Rummage, Bake and Craft Sale Coming on August 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup>**

